

WEATHER TODAY.  
Unsettled Thursday; Friday fair.  
Salt Lake Metal Prices.  
Silver . . . . .58 1/2  
Lead . . . . .44.20  
Spelter (St. Louis) . . . \$8.50 to \$8.70  
Copper . . . . .15.62 1/2

VOL. LXXXV., NO. 4.

SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1912.

14 PAGES—FIVE CENTS

## DEATH ROLL IS GROWING AS THE NEWS COMES IN

Now Believed That 1653 Lives Were Lost When Titanic Went Down; Only 705 Persons Rescued From the Lifeboats by the Cunarder Carpathia.

### GRAPHIC STORY OF THE DISASTER

Frantic Women Lowered Into the Boats in Evening Dress, Many Becoming Crazy With Grief When the Big Liner Plunges Downward With Their Loved Ones.

#### BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The following wireless message, dated April 17, from a passenger on the Carpathia was received here today:

"Carpathia picked up seven hundred Titanic, mostly women. Over two thousand lost. Iceberg continuous mass twenty-five miles. Chicagoans this ship well. 8:35 a. m., Dr. F. H. Blackmarr."

Dr. Blackmarr of Chicago was going to Europe on the Carpathia. His estimate of the number lost is evidently an error.

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, April 18, 2:15 a. m.—Another day and another night of dreadful uncertainty over the fate of the Titanic's passengers was brought to a dramatic close early this morning by a dispatch from Highland Light, Mass., to the International News Service conveying the unqualified statement of Captain Goström of the Carpathia that he knew for sure that there were no other lives saved from the wreck than those now on board his ship. This is the first direct and definite statement from the Carpathia's captain and confirms previous reports that no other boats succeeded in picking up any survivors of the disaster.

#### Appalling Figures.

Information as to the number of persons now on board the Carpathia is still confusing, but, assuming that the latest figure received by wireless from the Carpathia—705—is correct, and assuming further that the total number of persons on board the Titanic at the time of the accident was 2558, as reported from London, the death toll reaches the appalling figure of 1653.

The Carpathia is estimated to be about 320 miles off quarantine at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. She will hardly reach New York before the end of the week.

The position of the Carpathia is about 10 miles off Highland Light, wind north-easterly, good breeze blowing, heavy rain falling and a heavy sea running.

#### Making Slow Time.

The Carpathia is proceeding on her way at about thirteen knots an hour. The United States cruisers Chester and Menan are conveying her.

Just before dark the Salem ran alongside and wanted to put provisions on board.

The captain of the Carpathia, replying wireless, said everything was all right and that he expected would be late at night or early Friday morning.

The captain of the Carpathia, by wireless, said:

"I know for sure that there were no

## Moving Picture Bride One of the Survivors

Mrs. Daniel W. Marvin, who was Mary G. Farquharson. She and Daniel Marvin were wed a few weeks ago, while a biograph took a record of the ceremony.



Marriage to Rich Youth in Front of Biograph Five Weeks Ago Recalled.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Marvin of the first-cabin passenger list, are the young bride and groom who five weeks ago were married in this city with a moving picture machine taking a record of the wedding ceremony. Mr. Marvin's father, Henry N. Marvin, is president of a biograph company. The bride and groom were both 18 years old, and immediately after the ceremony took a liner for Europe.

Mrs. Marvin is among those reported saved, but Mr. Marvin's name has not appeared in the list.

Other lives saved except those I have on board. I have not the body of Colonel John Jacob Astor aboard.

Mrs. Astor Very Sick.

"Mrs. Astor is very sick; dangerously ill. Over 100 are sick and in the hospital. When the collision occurred about two hundred sailors sleeping in the bow of the Titanic were drowned like rats. After the impact the lights on the Titanic went out in four minutes. The dynamo lasted about the same time, which caused the wireless operator to abandon his calls for help. As his storage batteries were only capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred miles the wireless operator was rendered helpless."

The government wireless plants along the Atlantic coast received orders at midnight to shut down. This order was given for the purpose of giving the U. S. S. Chester an opportunity of sending a correct list of the survivors on the Carpathia.

### GRAPHIC STORY OF THE SINKING OF THE TITANIC

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Confirming the most liberal estimates of loss of life and exceeding in horror the worst catastrophes conceived by imagination, the elements of the great tragedy at sea—the sinking of the \$10,000,000 liner Titanic early on Monday morning—are slowly coming to light.

From his wireless tower at Wellfleet, Mass., the correspondent of the International News Service, an experienced wireless operator, late today talked across the seas with the operator on the steamer Carpathia and secured from him full confirmation of the disaster and such few recent details as could be transmitted before they were interrupted by the rough weather.

The only survivors of the wreck are those who were picked up by the Carpathia. Beyond that list there is no hope.

The Carpathia found no other ships on the scene. Fishing craft may have arrived later and searched the waters, but they were too late to find any living thing. The crew and passengers of the Carpathia, lining the rails, saw a desolate expanse of water broken only by the floating bodies of half a dozen victims and what wreckage had come to the surface.

In Pitiable Fight.

Far enough away to have escaped the suction of the sinking liner drifted twenty lifeboats, filled with agonized women and children and a few men passengers, besides some members of the crew who had been lowered away to man the boats. Many of these women were attired in evening gowns, which they wore at a gathering of the fashionables in the main salon of the great liner as she

struck the iceberg. Others of the women and all of the children were in their night clothing and but few of them had overwraps of any description. Tonight as the Carpathia is plowing the Atlantic on her way to New York many of these women are under the care of physicians in a pitiable state of mental and physical exhaustion.

How many hours these people had drifted about in the bitter cold and among the floating fragments of ice, the International News Service correspondents could not learn. The Carpathia's operator was able, however, to report that practically all of the survivors, with the exception of the members of the crew, were in a serious condition.

Women Hysterical.

Many of the women were hysterical and some in a state of mental collapse. Conditions aboard the Carpathia were described as those which would be unbearable under any circumstances. The ship's medical supplies were inadequate for the treatment of more than a few of the most serious cases. There were not enough clothes to go round and the survivors were suffering from the cold.

From the few details which the Carpathia's operator was able to transmit the sea was perfectly calm when the accident happened. On every side stretched a great expanse of broken ice and it was through this mass that the Titanic steamed to her doom. From the estimates of the survivors, the operator conjectured that the vessel was steaming at the rate of ten miles an hour. Considering the ship's equipment this was approximately at the rate of half her full speed. This indicates that although Captain Smith was hoping to establish a record on the vessel's maiden trip he had confined his efforts to splashing to unobstructed water and was cognizant of the danger which the captain of the French liner Lorraine warned him.

It also indicates that as usual the great bulk of the iceberg was below the surface.

Night Was Dark.

The night was dark and a low haze spread over the ocean, making it impossible to discern objects ahead. How many icebergs were shrouded in this mist will never be known. But it is certain that the greatest of them, and of the kind that mariners call a "blue bird," stood directly in the path of the Titanic.

Of exactly what orders were given from the bridge there is no report. But the Carpathia's operator said that the survivors had only words of praise for the conduct of Captain Smith and his crew. Captain Smith, it is believed, was on the bridge with the lookout when the vessel struck. There was no need to sound a muster call for the crew. The crash brought every man to the deck. Neither was there any cause for the enforcement of the law of the sea, that when once disregard the rule of "women and children first," they shall be clubbed back.

The Wellfleet dispatches confirm the supposition that a large number of the crew, peacefully sleeping in the forecastle head, were instantly crushed to death. But how many perished in this manner is a secret of the sea. More than a hundred were killed by the impact and the ripping open of the vessel.

Survivors stated that after they pulled away from the vessel in the lifeboats and looked back, only the black outline of the Titanic was visible through the fog. All the lights had been extinguished when the rush of water reached the dynamo room.

Last Appeal for Help.

The wireless operator managed to utter his cry for help before the electric power gave out. This explains the abrupt ending of his message:

"S. O. S. Titanic sinking by the head. Rush assistance."

The last words of his message only barely agitated the detectors on the in-

## TAF APPEALS IN BEHALF OF FOOD VICTIMS

Generous Citizens of Country Asked to Contribute to Red Cross Fund for Relief of Sufferers.

CONDITIONS ARE SAID TO BE ACUTE

Over 25,000 People Homeless and There Is Grave Danger of Epidemics in Mississippi River Camps.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—An appeal on behalf of the Red Cross for funds to aid the food sufferers in the Mississippi valley was made public today by President Taft, who is president of the society. The president says that conditions are so acute as to require immediately "resources far in excess of those now at command."

"The national director of the Red Cross," said the president, "after a careful survey of conditions along the river, has reported that the facts as they exist are even more desperate than have been described in the present dispatches. Reports from the army officers stationed in the flooded districts confirm the report of the national director in every particular."

"It therefore becomes my duty as president of the American Red Cross to lay these grave facts before the ever responsive people of the country, urging that from their never-failing sympathy they contribute promptly and effectively to the creation of an adequate relief fund."

Epidemic Threatened.

In the call the president says the conditions of suffering and destitution in the districts inundated by the Mississippi have assumed an intensity and magnitude which demand prompt help.

The 25,000 persons temporarily homeless and dependent, he says, soon will be threatened with epidemics unless prompt measures of protection are taken.

"The army is doing everything possible to provide shelter and food to meet the immediate emergency," says the president, "but the equally important task of conducting the relief camps for the maintaining of health and restoring the flood refugees to their homes under conditions which will enable them to return to normal conditions of life, rest upon the local authorities of the Red Cross."

Questions of health, which inevitably arise from the gathering of great numbers into camps, are already becoming acute, and to these will be added others even more serious when the water subsides. Typhoid, dysentery, smallpox, malaria and other diseases threaten and must, if possible, be prevented by prompt and vigorous measures."

Limit of Endurance.

The people in the flooded district are reaching the limit of physical endurance, money is giving out and the exposure and hardship are telling on them. This is the summary of conditions received today from Major Norvyle, at Memphis, Tenn. He reported 600 destitute persons at Luma, Ark., 1600 each at Transylvania and Henderson, Ga., 1600 at Tallulah, La., 900 at Delhi, La., and 2500 at Milliken, La.

Almost all of the refugees, including the 1600 at Vicksburg, are negroes. The steamer Herman Papke left Helena, Ark., today with a large load of 600 bales of hay and 25,000 rations for various points along the Mississippi river below that city and the steamer Wyanoke left Marianna, Ark., with 15,000 rations for refugees below that place on the St. Francis river.

The floods in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries will cost the government \$1,157,879. This estimate was submitted to congress today by Secretary Stimson. This amount included the \$250,000 and \$100,000 appropriations by congress, \$275,000 for tentage and other quartermasters' supplies, and \$232,879 for rations and supplies distributed.

More Levees Break.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 17.—The Arkansas river levee, fifteen miles north of Vicksburg, collapsed tonight. A gap two hundred feet wide was torn in the dike and the water, which eventually will join with that coming through the crevasse at Panther Forest, Ark., is flooding through the breach rapidly. Arkansas City is the only town of importance in the pathway of the flood. The break is not regarded as important because the greater part of the territory to be affected is already under water. The water will find an outlet through Bayou Bartholomew and thence into the Red river and back into the Mississippi.

Except for causing a slight rise in the "back water" already existing in the vicinity of Arkansas City, from the Panther Forest break, engineers are of the opinion that the city will not be affected.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 17.—The Mississippi river levee, four miles north of Beulah, Miss., and about forty miles north of Greenville, broke late tonight and water is coming through with a rush. Before it finds an outlet through the Sunflower river, the flood will sweep over practically all of Bolivar and portions of Sunflower, Washington, Issaquena and Sharkey counties.

## FIRE IN LOGAN CAUSES LOSS OF FINEST BLOCK

Thatcher Bank and Opera House Wiped Out by Flames Origin of Which Is Yet Unknown.

LOSS IS \$100,000; INSURANCE \$43,000

Desperate and Heroic Work on Part of Firemen Prevents Destruction of Nearby Buildings.

Special to The Tribune.

LOGAN, April 17.—The biggest fire in the history of Logan today wiped out of existence the Thatcher bank and opera house block, corner of Center and Main streets. The total loss is approximately \$100,000. The block structure was the largest and finest in the city. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of money and valuable papers were locked in the bank vault during the blaze, and it is not known what damage they suffered.

The fire started from unknown causes at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the basement of the block, in a store room used by the Golden Rule Mercantile company, which occupied offices in the structure. The first blaze was seen emanating from a pile of rubbish. At that time it was but a smoldering flame, but the entire basement was densely filled with smoke.

Blaze Baffling.

An attempt was made to put out the blaze, but proved futile. An alarm was then sent into the fire department. When the response came, heat and clouds of smoke made access to the basement impossible. The exact location of the principal blaze could not be determined for some time, although the firemen made every effort to invade the black columns.

It was not until the flames burst through the first floor of the structure that the fire apparatus could be brought to bear effectively. It was then apparent that the structure was doomed.

While the fire was raging, citizens and those who were connected with offices in the block removed most of the valuables to the street, where they were piled in a heap. Bank attaches succeeded in removing all daily records and many furnishings from the interior of the financial concern, but cash, currency and papers worth hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost locked securely in the big vaults of the firm.

Bank Losses Heavily.

Apparently the vaults withstood the fire, but the heat was so terrific that it is feared the contents of the vaults suffered severely.

When it was seen that the Thatcher structure was lost, desperate efforts were made to save the Studebaker building on the south and the structure occupied by the Co-operative Drug company on the west, both of which escaped without serious injury. The Thatcher music store on the south also escaped damage.

While the blaze raged fiercely, an appeal was sent to Ogden for help. A fire detachment was at once despatched from that city, but halted when well en route as news was flashed to the train that the fire was safely under control.

At a late hour the flames had been completely extinguished, but all that

(Continued on Page Two.)

## DEPARTMENT OF WAR SENDS ARMY ORDERS

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Captain Arthur R. Korwin, Thirteenth Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the Letterman general hospital, San Francisco, and will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Colonel William R. Davis, medical corps, will proceed to his home to await retirement from active service.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward E. Hatch, infantry, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and take station at that post as a member of the examining board.

The following assignments of quartermasters are ordered:

Major Philip R. Ward will proceed to St. Paul and report to Major Daniel W. Arnold for temporary duty until May 12, when Major Ward will assume charge of the office of depot and disbursing quartermaster St. Paul, relieving Major Arnold. Major Arnold, after being relieved, will retain station at St. Paul, Minn., under further orders.

Major Robert G. Paxton will repair to this city and report in person to the quartermaster general of the army for assignment in his office.

## Man Accused Of Holding Back News

J. P. MORGAN, JR.



## J. P. MORGAN, JR., IS IN TITANIC DISPUTE

White Star Line Officials Accused of Suppressing News of Titanic Disaster.

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The name of J. P. Morgan, Jr., figures prominently in the many rumors about here tonight to the effect that the officials of the White Star line knew that the Titanic had sunk eight hours before it was made public by Vice President Franklin of the steamship company.

This has been strenuously denied by Mr. Franklin and other officials of the line, but notwithstanding these denials the rumors will not stop.

It was declared here tonight that an official of the Cunard line, owners of the steamer Carpathia, said that news of the Titanic's sinking had been received by the White Star line officials in New York before 10 o'clock Monday morning. This official, who charged the White Star officials with suppressing the sinking of the Titanic, is Thomas J. Stead. In an interview he said:

"On Tuesday morning a personal friend of mine came into the Cunard offices seeking information about the Titanic disaster. In talking with me he asked, 'Didn't you people know of this yesterday?' I told him that we did not, and then he said, 'I knew at 10 o'clock yesterday morning that the Titanic had sunk.'"

Mr. Stead denied that Mr. Morgan was the personal friend he referred to.

## BORAH HOMESTEAD BILL TO BE AMENDED

Special to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The senate public lands committee, at the recommendation of Secretary Fisher, will amend the Borah bill granting patents to homesteaders on government reclamation projects upon compliance with the government federal homestead law. The amendment provides that no patents shall be issued unless at least one-half of the irrigable area of the entry has been cultivated, and that the amount paid the government shall not be less than 40 percentum of the total building charges. Senator Borah does not favor the amendments, but will not oppose them, as he does not wish to endanger his bill.

## NATHAN STRAUS IS DANGEROUSLY ILL

By International News Service.

ROME, April 17.—Nathan Straus is dangerously ill here and fears for his recovery are entertained. Mr. Straus collapsed today when he learned that his brother, Isidor, was among the missing on the Titanic's passenger list. Physicians were summoned immediately and they reported his condition grave.

Nathan Straus, with Mrs. Straus, sailed from New York last August as the representative of the United States government to the International Congress of Infants. He was the only delegate to the congress from the United States and was selected by President Taft because of his signal service in behalf of infants in the United States.

All Hands Saved.

By International News Service.

PICTOU, N. S., April 17.—The steamer Earl Grey from Charlottetown to Pictou, went ashore today near Cape John, according to a wireless message from the Grey. The Minto took off all the passengers and carried them to Charlottetown. P. E. I.

## DENIES RIGHT OF UNCLE SAM TO ADMONISH

Mexico Replies to the Warning Note of the State Department, Declining to Assume Responsibility for the Acts of the Rebel Chief, Orozco.

### ANSWER IS GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY

At the Same Time, the Mexican Foreign Minister Deplores the Fact That the Communication of the United States Was Given to the Press.

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—Mexico replied to the warning note of the United States government, declining to assume responsibility for the acts of the Washington government to deliver the admonition contained therein, taking exception to the communication directed to Orozco through Consul Letcher, and deploring the making public of this communication to which the government was required to make an answer.

This reply was made public by Minister of Foreign Relations Calles. He denies the right of the Washington government to admonish Mexico, for the reason that the admonition is not based on any justifiable incident. He denies responsibility for the constituted government for acts committed in territory in rebellion while accepting full responsibility for every loss or damage sustained by foreigners legally chargeable to the government.

A caution has been issued to leaders of the federal forces to insure proper treatment of foreigners who may be taken as prisoners of war, at the same time as it is asserted that no basis exists for supposing that any other course will be pursued.

Orozco is held to be answerable for his offenses only to the Mexican courts, and therefore should not have been made the recipient of a diplomatic communication.

Mexico's Reply.

After setting forth at length the clauses of the Washington note, the minister continued:

In reply and by express instructions of the president of the republic, I have the honor to say to your excellency:

The Mexican government has a full consciousness of its duties and neither by its acts nor by the manifestations of its functionaries has given a reason to doubt the sincerity of its determination to cause to be respected the generally accepted principles of international law and the rules which govern the conduct of civilized nations. Your government has recognized this in the note which I have the honor to answer and by means of other repeated demonstrations of friendship toward the government and the people of Mexico, which demonstrations so highly and so cordially have been esteemed in this country.

For these reasons, the Mexican government finds itself in the painful necessity of not recognizing the right of your government to make the admonition which the note contains for the reason that it is not based on any incident that should be chargeable to the Mexican government and which could signify that it might have departed from an observance of the principles and practices of international law.

Obligation Refused.

In view of the fact that a part of the country is in a state of rebellion, the Mexican government has, as its principal duty, the suppression of the rebellious movement and if in the regions removed from obedience the legitimate authorities attempt to be committed against the lives and property of foreigners, the legitimate government of the republic will not be obligated in this respect except in the same terms as would the government of the United States or any other country if a rebellion existed in its own territory.

The government of the United States may be assured that it is the firm determination of the Mexican government to observe and to cause to be observed the principles of international law and the laws of the country, which latter are in full conformity with the former with respect to American citizens or other

(Continued on Page Seven.)